

ANNEX CC WATER RESOURCES

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Clean water is necessary to sustain human life and agricultural, commercial and industrial production.
- B. Potable water may not be available due to drought, hazardous material spills, severe weather, or mechanical failure.
- C. Water is supplied to the citizens of Kentucky via private and government owned water companies and private wells.
- D. Water companies obtain their water from lakes, streams, springs and wells.
- E. Most water in Kentucky after being used for human or industrial consumption is treated before being returned to the water supply.
- F. The return of untreated water to the water supply system can contaminate the raw water supply making it uneconomical to convert it back into potable water.
- G. The relocation of the population of a risk area to a host area during a crisis will cause a disruption of Kentucky's water distribution system.
- H. A major terrorist or foreign power attack on Kentucky could seriously cripple the State by making potable water extremely scarce.
- I. Kentucky has sufficient water resources to meet its needs if those supplies are conserved and redistributed where needed.

II. MISSION

To ensure adequate potable drinking water to all citizens of Kentucky and to decrease as far as possible animal and plant kills in Kentucky's streams.

III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Under the water resources policy of the Commonwealth, the State has statutory responsibility to provide for the adequate disposition of water among the people of the Commonwealth entitled to its use during severe droughts or times of emergency. The Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet (E&PPC) and the Health and Family Services Cabinet (H&FSC) have the responsibility of insuring that potable water is available for the citizens of Kentucky.
- B. E&PPC is responsible for overseeing the withdrawing and discharging of most water used in private and public water systems.

- C. The H&FSC is responsible for establishing programs for the testing of private water supplies, education of the public on proper placing of wells, and the treatment of private water sources confined to an individual on private property.
- D. In the event of multi-county water quality problems, an Emergency Water Management Board will be formed to coordinate the Commonwealth's water policy.
- E. The E&PPC will be the operating and control agency to perform the responsibilities for the Emergency Water Management Board. The Secretary of E&PPC will serve as Chairman of the Emergency Water Board. The Emergency Water Board will consist of the Chairman and at least five (5) members appointed by the Secretary of the E&PPC.
- F. Following the Governor's declaration of emergency, the Emergency Water Board, by the power vested in the Secretary of the E&PPC by DRS 151.110 and KRS 151.200, can monitor and allocate water resources at the local level.
- G. A terrorist incident involving drinking water will result in the activation of Annex AA Terrorism.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Federal Government

1. The Cabinet for Health and Human Services (HHS) has the primary responsibility in the federal government to develop emergency plans and preparedness programs to assure the provision of water supplies for essential community uses in an emergency. The department is also responsible for assuring the purity of water designated for human consumption. The federal government is also responsible for the direct management of federal water resources in the State.
2. The Federal Government is responsible for arranging for the release of water from primary sources of water supply under their control, and for the release of water from primary sources under their control in other states to meet essential needs in the Commonwealth of Kentucky when possible. The federal government may also release water under its control in Kentucky to meet the needs of other states.
3. Federal assistance will be provided under the National Response Plan.

B. State Government

1. The E&PPC has the responsibility for:

- a. Developing policies and guidance covering the distribution, conservation, and use of water within the State,
- b. Arranging with private, local, state and federal water sources to release water to meet essential needs,
- c. Assisting local governments and essential users in correcting shortages in water supply or pollution of streams,
- d. Arranging for redistribution of water supplies, sanitation equipment, or water and sewage utilities to correct deficiencies in areas experiencing shortages,
- e. Arranging for supporting resources for any construction and repair necessary for the continued operation of water and sewage facilities,
- f. Assuring that the State is prepared to carry out Federal responsibilities within the Commonwealth, should Federal authority be temporarily interrupted due to war and major natural disaster until such time as Federal authority can be reestablished.

C. Local Government

Each local government has the responsibility for:

- 1. Developing policies and guidance covering the distribution, conservation and use of water within their jurisdiction,
- 2. Developing reliable estimates of available water resources.
- 3. Assisting individuals and essential users in correcting shortages in water supply or sewage discharge points,
- 4. Arranging for the management of water supply by encouraging voluntary conservation, mandatory conservation and rationing,
- 5. Arranging for resources to support any construction and repair necessary to assure the continued operation of water sewage facilities.
- 6. Insuring that requests for State assistance in a water shortage are proceeded by:
 - a. a local declaration of an emergency,
 - b. the issuing of instructions to the consumer to conserve water along with regulations mandating the cessation of non-essential use of water such as car washing, lawn sprinkling or filling of swimming pools.

- D. The supply of fresh water to disaster areas may be provided by a variety of methods. These variations are necessary due to the lack of State owned water-hauling equipment.

Any one or a combination of the following methods may be utilized by KyEM as deemed appropriate:

1. Use of commercial water suppliers,
2. Use of commercial bottling companies to bottle or carton water for distribution in the affected area.

E. Operational Phases

1. Preparedness Phase

- a. Develop the outline of an Emergency Water Board to work in cooperation with the Emergency Health Board, if it is activated.
- b. Develop a system of determining available water resources.
- c. Ensure all personnel concerned are familiar with their responsibilities.
- d. Ensure necessary supplies are available.
- e. Take part in tests and exercises.

2. Response Phase

a. Increased Readiness Period

- 1) Complete all steps not completed under the preparedness phase.
- 2) Advise locals to consider various forms of rationing or conservation or methods of controlling the contaminants.
- 3) Prepare to maintain control of supply and procurement of water resources or control of sewage or contaminated substance entering into the water supply.

b. Emergency Operation Period

- 1) Complete all steps not completed under the Preparedness Phase or Increased Readiness Period.
- 2) Commence distribution of raw or potable emergency water sources.

3) Under the provisions of KRS 151.200 and Local Ordinances, issue water rationing or conservation orders if necessary.

4) Activate Emergency Water Board if necessary.

3. Recovery Phase

a. Return to Preparedness or Increased Readiness Phase when instructed by the Emergency Operations Center.

b. Upon return to Preparedness Phase survey organization for cost of preparing for and responding to incident.

c. Critique operation to update plan and standard operating procedures.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

A. It is the responsibility of the E&PPC to provide administrative support, (i.e. personnel, facilities, and supplies) for the operation of the Emergency Water Board and to task local utilities for help.